NEW YORK TEGET TRUBUNE, KEEPING AN. SEPTEMBER 20, 1838.

County, where he has done great service. He County, where he has done great service. He graks at Chestnut Hill this evening. His style, I am informed, is remarkably pleasing and telling. Mr. Curtis has won great reputation as an orator here, and in the adjoining counties of Delaware, Chester, and Montgomery, and also at Trenton. Wherever he went crowds flocked to hear him, and I have seen many who speak of him with the greatest enthusiasm. It was a great disappointment to all whom I have seen, that his great speech at Spring Garden Hall was not reported at length. at Spring Garden Hall was not reported at length.
It would have made an excellent political tract.

## MPORTANT AND INTERESTING DOCUMENTS

Buchanan's Real Opinion of Fremont.

TESTIMONY ON THE CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

The last steamer from England brought an important exument, in which two of the candidates now before the people for the Presidency prominently figure. It is scertified copy of the evidence for the defense in the case of Gibbs vs. Fremont, being the copy of depositions taken before Commissioners under the authormy of the Court of Common Pleas, London, in 1852. It will be remembered that Col. Fremont was arrested in London on account of debts contracted in California. The defense was, that these debts were contracted on account of the United States Government. Col. Fremont drew bills of exchange to the amount of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars upon the Secretary of State of the United States, the liabilities having been incurred on Government account while Col. Fremont was Governor of California. The bills fell into the hands of persons in London, and being protested for non-acceptance, the holders sought to hold Col. Fremont personally liable. The evidence of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania—upon whom, as Secretary of State, the bills were drawn-being considered material to the issue, the Court appointed Henry L. Gilpin, Hugh Campbell and Peter McCall of Philadelphis, Commissioners to take depositions of witnesses for Col. Fremont in Pennsylvania. They were to be swern and then administer oaths to interpreters, clerks, &c-the testimony so taken to be sent under seal to Sir James Parke, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas.

THE DOCUMENT.

VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KING DOW OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, QUEEN DEFENDER OF THE FAIT: TO Henry D. Glipin, Hugh Campbell and Feter McCall, all of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, equives, Commissioners, nominated and appointed on behalf of the defendant hereinafter mentioned—Greeting: Know ye, that we, in confidence of your prudence and fidelity, have appointed you, and by these presents do give unto you, or any two or more of you, fall power and authority diligently to examine certain of innesses at Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, to be produced, sworn and examined on the part of John Charles Fremont, the defendant in a certain action, on promises now pending is our Court, before the Barons of our Exchequer at Westminster, upon interrogatories, wherein William Gibbs, Henry Hucks Gibbs, John Hayne and George Thomas Davy are plaintiffs, and the said John Charles Fremont is the defendant, to be exhibited and put to them, the said several witnesses, on the part of the said defendant, and also to cross-examine the said several witnesses respectively on certain cross interrogatories also to be exhibited and put to them on the part of the said plaintiffs, &cc.

We here quote the oaths: THE DOCUMENT.

sed everal witnesses respectively on certain cross interrogatories also to be exhibited and put to them on the part of the said plannifs, &c.

We here quote the oaths:

THE WITNESSES' OATH.

You are true answer to make to all such questions as shall be asked you touching the matters in question in this cause, without cut fear or affection to either party, and therin you shall speak the truth. So help you God.

THE COMMISSIONERS' OATH.

You shall, according to the best of your skill and knowledge, truly and fathfully, and without partiality to either of the parties in this cause, take the examinations and cross-examinations and depositions of all and every the witness and witnesses produced and examined by witner of the commission within written. So help you God.

THE INTERPRETER'S OATH.

You shall truly and faithfully, and according to the best of your skill and knowledge, and without partiality to either of the parties in this cause, interpret the depositions of the witness now about to be examined before us by virtue of the commission within written; and also that you will truly and faithfully interpret the oath to be taken by the said witness prior to his examination, and also that you will truly and faithfully interpret the oath to be taken by the said witness prior to his examination, and also the you God.

THE CLERKS OATH.

You shall truly, faithfully, and without partiality to any or either of the parties in this cause, take and write down, transcribe and engross the depositions of all and every witness and vitnesses produced before and examined by us, the Commissioners in this commission within named, as far as you are directed and employed by us to take, write down, transcribe or engross the said depositions. So help you God.

The Oommissioners then proceeded with their duty, as appears by the following:

W. Meser, D. Gitger, Hugh Campbell and Peter McCall, the Commissioners in this commission herewith an exact, is an accordance of the said writ, certify and return that we have proceeded to examine upo

MR. BUCHANAN'S EVIDENCE.

James Buchanan, of the county of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, gentleman, called, sworn and examined, as a witness on the part of the said defendant, deposeth and saith, to such of the several forego ing interrogatories and cross interrogatories as are re spectively distinguished by the number set opposite to. and placed at the commencement of each of his anawers thereto, as follows, that is to say:

Question. What is your name, your present resi dence, and your profession, occupation, business of employment. Answer. My name is James Buchanan, my prese residence is Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and am not engaged in any particular occupation or em-

ployment.
Q. Do you know the defendant in this cause, and how long have you been acquainted with him?
A. I do know the defendant in this cause, and have been acquainted with him at least ten years.
Q. Where were you residing in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven?
A. In the City of Washington.
Q. Were you then personally acquainted with the defendant?

A. I was.
Q. Did you see the defendant during that year?
A. I did see the defendant during that year, but not till after his return from California, in the latter end of Summer or commencement of Autumn of that year.

Q. Was the defendant then, or at any time, in the service of the United States Government? If yes, in

Q. Was the defendant then, or at any time, in the service of the United States Government? If yes, in what capacity?

A. The defendant was in the service of the United States Government, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Mounted Rithemen, throughout the whole of that year; he was appointed to this office in the latter end of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; he had been for six or more years previously a Lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, in which the brevet of Captain had been conferred upon him for moritorious services in his exploring expeditions.

Q. Did the defendant in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven hold any, and if any, what office or offices under the said Government, and did he hold the said offices, or any of them, in the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven?

A. During the whole year he held the office of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Corps of Mounted Rifemen.

Q. Do you know who was the Military Commandant and Governor of California, within the territory of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and particularly in the month of March in that year?

A. I know that in the first months of that year there was a dispute between Col. Fremont, the defendant, and General Kearney of the United States Army, as to

\* A. I know that in the first months of that year there was a dispute between Col. Fremont, the defendant, and General Kearney of the United States Army, as to which of them was the legitimate Military Commandant and Governor of California; and this dispute existed throughout the month of March, 1847; after this time General Kearney was the undisputed Military Commandant and Governor till the beginning of June, when he was succeeded by Col. Mason of the United States Army, who continued in this position until after the end of the year.

Q. De you know who was the person in actual command of the land forces of the Government of the United States in California, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the month of March in that year?

A. Col. Fremont, the defendant, was in California at the commencement of hostilities between the United States and the Republic of Mexico; he there raised and commanded a battalion of California volunteers, consisting of about four hundred mea; his services were very valuable; he bore a conspicuous part in the conquest of California, and in my opinion is better entitled to be called the "Conqueror of California" than any other man; he continued in the actual command of this hettalion throughout the month of March. any other man; he continued in the actual command of this battalion throughout the month of March, 1847, but there were other troops in California—other troops of the United States—under the command of Gen. Kearney, who was afterward the Military Commandant and Governor of California, as I have aiready stated in my answer to the eighth interrogatory; I cannot undertake to decide the dispute to which I have aiready referred between Col. Fremont and Gen. Kearney, but as long as the California battalion existed they were under the separate and independent command of Col. Fremont, while Gen. Kearney commanded the other troops of the United States; ney commanded the other troops of the United States; for the rest of the year I refer to my next preceding

Q. Do you know whether in any part of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven hostifities existed between the Government of the said United States and the Republic of Mexico? If yea, when did such hostilities commence, and how long did they

continue?

A. Hostilities existed between the United States and the Republic of Mexico throughout the whole of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven: these hostilities commenced on the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six: and the existence of war between the two Republics was recognized by act of Congress of the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. Hostilities continued between them until the conclusion of the treaty of peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the the treaty of peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and

second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Q. Were such hostilities existing in or previous to the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and

forty-seven?

A. They were both in and previous to the month of A. They were both in and previous to the month of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Q. Do you know whether any, any if any, what forces of the said Government of the United States were, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, engaged in hostilities with the said Republic of Markie.

of Mexico?

A. All the forces of the United States were engaged in hostilities with the Republic of Mexico, except such as were indispensably necessary for the performance of other duties, and this throughout the year one thousand eight hundred and ferty-seven.

Q. Were the said forces of the said Government of the said United States in California, or any part of those forces, engaged in the said hostilities with the said Republic of Mexico in one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven?

red and forty-seven?

A. The forces of the United States, in California, were engaged in hostilities with the Republic of Mex-ico in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-

ico in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Q. Under whose command were the forces of the Government of the said United States in California so engaged in hostilities with the said Republic of Mexico?

A. These forces were under the command of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, Colonel Fremont, the defendant, and General Kearney, and, after General Rearney, Colonel Mason. The last actual resistance of which I am aware, was on the eighth and ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. The forces of the United States in these engagements were under the command of Commodore Stockton and General Kearney. The results of these engagements were so disastrous to the enemy that the leaders of the Californians, a few days thereafter, met Lieutenant-Colonel Fremont (who was in command of the battalion of California volunteers, and who was hastening Colonel Fremont (who was in command of the battal-ion of California volunteers, and who was hastening to the scene of action, but did not arrive in time to take part in these engagements) and entered into a ca-pitulation with him, whereby the people under arms and in the field agreed to disperse and remain quiet and peaceable. There was no actual battle fought afterward in California, to my knowledge, but the state of war between the two Republics continued, of course, until the treaty of peace.

state of war between the two Republics continued, of course, until the treaty of peace.

Q. Do you know whether any, and if any what, forage or other necessaries were supplied to or for the said forces of the said United States so engaged in hostilities with the said Republic of Mexico? And, particularly, do you know whether any such supplies were necessary for the forces under the command of the defendant?

A. I know not whether any, and if any what, forage or other necessaries were supplied to or for the said forces of the United States, so engaged in hostilities with the Republic of Mexico, but I do know that such with the Republic of Mexico, but I do know that such supplies were necessary for the forces under the command of the defendant, and that no appropriation had been made by Congress to pay for these supplies. Congress could not have anticipated that Colonel Fremont would raise a California battalion by his own personal exertions, and without previous instructions.

Q. State if known to you, upon whose order the said forage or other necessaries were supplied, and the course of dealing in relation to such supplies, and the mode in which the payment for the same was made or secured?

A. I know nothing of the matters and things con-

A. I know nothing of the material and tained in this interrogatory.

Q. Were the said supplies suitable to, and proper and necessary for the said forces of the said Government of the said United States so engaged in hostilities a foresaid?

A. I know nothing of the matters and things con-

the said supplies were suitable to, and proper and necessary for the said forces of the said Government of the said United States, so engaged in hostilities, as aforesaid, further than I have stated in my answer to the fifteenth interrogatory.

Q. Do you know whether any, and if any, what bills

Q. Do you know whether any, and it any, what one were given in payment for the said supplies?

A. I do not know whether any, and if any, what bills were given in payment of the said supplies.

Q. Look at the bills now produced and shown to you, and say whether they or any of them were or was given in payment for the said forage and other necessaries so supplied to or for the said forces of the United States Government?

States Government?

A. No bill being shown to me. I am unable to an swer anything contained in this interrogatory.

Q. Do you know the handwriting of the drawer of the said bills? If so, state whether the said bills or any

of them are or is in his handwriting?

A. No bills being shown to me, I cannot answer this

interrogatory.

Q. Look at the copy bills now produced and shown to you, and say whether the original of such bills, or any of them, were or was given in payment for the said forage and other necessaries so supplied to or for the said forces of the said United States Government

A. Looking at the copy bills now produced, and shown to me, and which said copies of bills of exchange are the several paper writings or documents hereunto annexed, and marked respectively with the several numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, I say that I do not know whether

animexed, and marked respectively with the several numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, I say that I do not know whether the original of such bills, or any of them, were or was given in payment for the said forage and other necessaries so supplied to, or for the said forces of the said United States Government.

Q. If nay, say whether any bill or bills of the like tenor and effect were or was ever given in such payment, and if yes, when the same were or was so given?

A. I know nothing of the matters and things contained in this interregatory.

Q. Do you know in what character or capacity the drawer of the said original bill or bills of the like tenor and effect drew the same, whether in his individual character, or in any, and if any, what public character or capacity. If yes, state fully the circumstances?

A. I do not know in what character or capacity the drawer of the said bills drew the same; but I perceive, from the face of the bills, that they have been drawn by Colonel John C. Fremont as Governor of California; by the bills, I mean the copies of the bills hereto annexed, marked 1, 2, 3 and 4; I therefore infer that they were drawn by bim in the character which he attributes were drawn by bim in the character which he attribute

Q. Do you know who was the Secretary of State of the said United States in and during the year one thou-sand eight hundred and forty-seven, or in any part of that year?

A. I know that I was Secretary of State of the United

A. I know that I was Secretary of State of the United States during the whole of the year 1847.

Q. Do you know whether or not the defendant himself individually and for his own private use or benefit ever received any consideration for the said bills, or any of them, or was there any consideration whatever for the drawing or the accepting of the same bills or any or either of them, other than the said supplies to or for the said forces of the said Government of the United States?

A. I neither know nor believe that the defendant himself individually, or for his own private use or benefit, ever received any consideration for said bills, or any of them, and do not believe there was any consideration whatever for the drawing or accepting of the same bills, or any or either of them, other than to procure supplies for the forces under his command in California.

Alifornia.
Q. Do you know F. Huttman, in the pleadings of his cause named?

A. I do not know F. Huttman, in the pleadings in

A. I do not know F. Huttman, in the pleadings in this cause named.

Q. Look at the bills of exchange now shown you at this the time of your examination. Was the said F. Huttman, at any time to your knowledge, the holder or payer of any such bills of exchange, or any of them? If yea, state the time when and all the circumstances within your knowledge under which he became such

holder?

A. No bills of exchange being now shown to me. I cannot answer this interrogatory.

Q. Look at the copy bills of exchange now shown to you, and say whether the said F. Huttman was, at any

time to your knowledge, the holder or payer of the originals of such bills of exchange, or any or either of them. If yea, state the time when, and all the circumstances within your knowledge under which he became such holder. If nay, state whether the said F. Huttman was at any time, to your knowledge, the holder or payer of any bill or bills of a like tenor and effect. If yea, state the time when, and all the circumstances within your knowledge under which he became such holder? holder 1

A. Leoking at the copy bills of exchange, now shown to me, and hereto annexed, marked 1, 2, 3 and 4, I say I know nothing of the matters and things contained in

Q. Had the said F. Huttman, at the time when h Q. Had the said F. Huttman, at the time when he first became such holder or payer of the said original bill or bills of the like tenor and effect, or any of them, or at any other and what time, any notice of the circumstances under which such bills, or any of them, were drawn, and did he, when he received the said bills, or any of them, know the consideration for which they were drawn? State fully your knowledge herein.

A. I know nothing of the matters and things contained in this interrogatory.

Q. Do you know the plaintiffs in this cause?

A. I do not know the plaintiffs in this cause.

Q. Look at the bills of exchange now shown you at this the time of your examination. Were the plaintiffs, or any of them, at any time, to your knowledge, the indorsers or holders of the said bills, or any of them? If yes, state, if known to you, when they became such holders?

ame such holders?

A. No bills of exchange being now shown to me, I came such holders?

A. No bills of exchange being now shown to me, I cannot answer this interrogatory.

Q. Look at the copy bills of exchange now shown you at this the time of your examination. Were the plaintiffs, or any of them, at any time, to your knowedge, the indorsers or helders of the originals of such bills, or any of them? If yes, state, if known to you, when they became such holders and the circumstances under which they became such holders.

A. Looking at the copy bills of exchange now shown to me, and hereto annexed, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, I know nothing of the matters and things contained in I know nothing of the matters and things contained in

this interrogatory.

Q. Do you know whether the plaintiffs were ever the holders or indorsers of any bill of a like tenor and effect? I fyea, state the particulars of such bill or bills fully, and when the plaintiffs so held the same, and the circumstances under which they became such

holders.

A. I know nothing of the matters and things con

A. I know nothing of the matters and things contained in this interrogatory.

Q. Are you aware whether the plaintiffs, when they first became holders of the said original bill or bills of the like tenor and effect, or any of them, had notice of the circumstances under which, and the consideration upon which, the same bills were drawn, and of the capacity in which the defendant drew them?

A. I know nothing of the matters and things contained in this interrogatory.

A. I know nothing of the matters and things contained in this interrogatory.

Q. Did the plaintiffs give any, and what, value or consideration for the indorsements of the said bills, or any and which of them or was there never any value or consideration for the plaintiffs becoming the holders of the said bills o, any of them? State fully your knowledge herein.

or consideration for the plaintiffs becoming the holders of the said bills or any of them? State fully your knowledge herein.

A. I know nothing of the matters and things contained in this interrogatory.

Q. Is there within your knowledge any other matter or thing touching or concerning the matters in issue in this cause, or the parties thereto, material or necessary to be known and adduced in evidence on the trial hereof—if yes, state fully the particulars hereof.

A. To the best of my knowledge the originals of the bills, copies of which are now produced and shown to me, and are hereto annexed, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, were presented at the State Department, in the city of Washington, for acceptance and payment, but I do not recollect the individual or individuals by whom presented: I should have accepted and paid these bills, from my general knowledge of the transactions in California, had Congress appropriated any money, and placed it at my disposal, which could be applied to their payment, though it would have been more correct to have drawn these bills on the Secretary of War. I should have accepted and paid these bills, and have them charged in account against Col. Fremont, to be settled for at the general settlement of his accounts as Commander of the California battalion, had any such appropriation been made: I know of no other matter or thing touching or concerning the matters at issue in this cause, or the parties thereto material or necessary to be known and adduced in evidence on the trial thereof.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Onestion—Where have you resided during the last five

be known and adduced in evidence on the trial thereof.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Question—Where have you resided during the last five years? Are you in the employ of any and what person or persons? If yes, in what capacity:—how long?

Answer—I have resided during the last five years, the first portion of the time in the city of Washington, and the remainder of the time in the county of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvanis. I am not in the employ of any person.

pley of any person.

Q. Are you in any manner interested in the result of this cause? If so, how?

A. I am not in any manner interested in the result of this cause.

Q. Will, or can any result of this cause in any way prejudice or benefit you? If so, how?

Q. Will, or can any result of this cause in any way prejudice or benefit you? If so, how?

A. No result of this cause can in any way prejudice or benefit me.

Q. In case you have made answer that any bills or bill as to which you have been interrogated, were or was given in payment for forage, or any other necessaries supplied to, or for the forces of the United States Government, under the command of the defendant, state whether or not the defendant received for his own use, as a commander of the said forces, any and what part of such forage and necessaries, or either and which of them, declare the truth and your knowledge A. I know not whether or not the defendant received

for his own use, as commar der of the said forces, any, or what part, if any, of such forage and necessaries, or either and which of them.

Q. In case you have made answer to the interroga-

tories put to you on behalf of the defendant, John Charles Fremont, go through the same one by one, and charles Fittment, go through the same one by one, and state whether you have given your answer thereto from your knowledge and observation, or from what you have been told by others, or how otherwise? State how you have come to know the matters you have de-posed to. Its not your knowledge of all. posed to. Is not your knowledge of all, or some and what part, of the matters stated in your answers, de-rived from hearsay? Declare the truth of your knowlposed to. Is what part, of

lge herein.

A. I have gone through my answers to the interrog edge stories, one by one, put to me on behalf of the defendant. John Charles Fremont, and state that I have ant. John Charles Fremont, and state that I have answered the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, twenty-fourth and thirty-sixth from my own knowledge and observation; I have answered the eighth, ninth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, twenty-third and twenty-fifth not from my own personal knowledge and observation, but from my own close observation of the events of the Mexican war, as they occurred, and from information derived from official documents, as a member of the Cabinet of President Polk, who was President of the United States during the whole of the Mexican war; my knowledge of the matters to which I have deposed is derived from hearsay in no other menner than I have hereinbefore stated. I have stated that I have no knowledge of the matters inquired of in the other interrogatories.

HEXEN D. GILFIN. answered the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, twenty-fourth and

HERRY D. GILPIN, HUGH CAMPBELL, PETER MCCALL, Here follows copies of bills of exchange, &c

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR .- We visited the Crys tal Palace, vesterday, and found things connected with the great Fair that was to open next week in a condition semewhat like what might have been the state of things connected with the Creation a few days before the breath of life was breathed into Adam. The ponderous steam-engines that are to furnish breath to the numerous machines are being put in position by scores of workmen, and will be ready to breathe forth their nighty strength next week. In this and all the preparatory departments there is a great deal of activity, though to a stranger the whole would appear as though it would be impossible to get the exhibition ready for visitors before Christmas. This is mainly owing wike fact that persons who engaged space several werks ago, have not yet come in to occupy it, while others are pressing for more room. Mr. Leonard, the indefatigable Secretary, and Mr. Chambers, both assured us that the applications for space have never be fore been so numerous, or the promise of a great ex-hibition equal to the present one. In view of the character and permanence of this Institute, it seems to us one of the most remarkable things that it has no before this secured a permanent location for annual Fairs, where the steam-engines, shafting and machinery would always be in readiness. Instead of which they are cooped up in a Broadway store, only fit for a library room and an airing place of some of the fossils who seem to control the des tinies of the institution. We do not say that the Institute should buy the Crystal Palace, but we do say that it should have a place where an exhibition could be held from New Year's to Christmas—a place that would be known as the American Institute, and worthy of the name, where every American manufacturer n ght always exhibit a sample of his goods, and where everybody would go to look for everything interesting, will the year, just as they now do during the few weeks

that the Fair is open. We are sure such an American Institute would pay, and would be a credit to the city, and we can further assure the old fossils of the present institution that unless they take immediate action to bring about such a consummation, the present is the best Fair they will probably ever hold in the Crystal Palace or anywhere else, because they will be superseded by another organization that will act with more energy and more efficiency.

The success that is almost sure to attend the present exhibition, if it does not arouse the members of the present Institute out of their long period of deep hybernation, will be sure to arouse another party that is only waiting a chance for favorable action.

DEATH OF LORENZO B. SHEPARD.

We are greatly pained at being compelled to announce the sudden death of Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD. Counsel to the Corporation of this city, who died yester-

day morning.

Mr. Shepard, though comparatively a young had filled many high and prominent positions, and been known for years as a leading lawyer and an energetic Democratic politician.

We learn that an intimate friend called at Mr. Shepard's house to see him yesterday morning early, and was told that Mr. Shepard was then in the bath. After waiting some time, the visitor proceeded to his chamber, and discovered Mr. Shepard dead in the bath. He had evidently been suddenly attacked by a rush of blood to the head, and had breathed his last before

assistance reached him.

Lorenzo B. Shepard was a son of David B. Shepard esq., now deceased, formerly a lawyer of considerable practice in this city. He was born in Cairo, Greene County, in this State, in the year 1820, so that he was but thirty-six years of age at the time of his death. He read law in this city in the office of the Hon Ulysses D. French, and early entered into politics with

much zenl At the age of eighteen he was a member of the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall. In the year 1841 he received his license as an Attorneyat-Law, and immediately entered into partnership with his friend Judge French, which connection was pre-served, under the firm of French & Shepard, till 1848.

Governor Wright appointed Mr. Shepard an Examiner in Chancery in 1845, and he held that office until it was abolished by the new Constitution. In the Spring of 1846 Mr. Shepard was elected one of the delegates from this city to the Convention called to revise the Constitution of this State, and which met at Albany in June of that year. Of the one hundred and twenty-eight members of this important body, Mr. Sheperd was the youngest in point of years, yet he took an active an influential part in its debates and general business, and was a member of some of it most important Committees. His remarkable elo quence, which had long made him the idol of Tam many meetings, was now exerted in a more refined sphere, and he was listened to with respect, and looked up to as a leader, in an assemblage composed of the ablest men of the Empire State.

Mr. Shepard was active in politics in 1847 and 1848, and in the division which broke out in the Democratic

ranks in the former year he sided with the Hunkers or National Democrats. In 1848, after the removal of the Hon, B. F. Butler by President Polk and the death of the Hon. Charles McVean, Mr. Shepard (who had been in that year a member of the Albany Democratic Convention) was appointed United States District-Attorney, which he held until superseded under Gen. Taylor's administration by the Hon. Ogden Hoffman. Resuming the ordinary practice of his profession, Mr. Shepard, however, remained active in political life, and in 1850 pre-sided over the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse. His personal relations with Mr. Marcy, and the unbroken confidence which the latter reposed in him, rendered him prominent and influential, and he never failed to be a delegate to a State Convention, we believe, from 1848 down to 1856. In 1852 he acted as one of the delegates from the State of New-York in the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and east his vote with that of the majority of the delegation, for Mr. Marcy, upon every ballot until the name of General Pierce was brought forward, when the Marcy and Dickinson wings both united on him. In 1853, when the division again occurred in the Democratic party of this State, and separate organizations ensued, Mr. Shepard continued to side with the Softs. a they were called, and was considered one of the leader of that wing. In 1854 he was appointed District-At terney for the City and County of New-York by Gov Seymour, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. N. B. Blunt, which appointment he held only until the ensuing election, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, A. Oakey Hall, esq. In 1855 he was nominated and elected to the office of Counse to the Corporation, and entered upon that office in Japuary last, and continued to hold it up to the time of his sudden and lamented death. He was one of the Soft delegates from this State to the late Cincinnati Convention, and cast his vote, with those of his colleagues for Mr. Pierce, and subsequently for Mr. Douglas and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Shepard was chosen Grand Sachem of Tammany Society last Spring. He was also the Chairman of the United Democratic General Commit-

ee of this City. Mr. Shepard was the author of two or three valuable aw books, and also edited an edition of Johnson's Cases. He stood deservedly high in his profession. from his acknowledged acquaintance with genera practice, his great ability as a speaker, his kind cordial and gentlemanly manners, and his upright and honorable character. Few men had more attached personal friends, or commanded more generally the respect of those compelled to differ from him in political affairs. No man of his years had filled a arger place in the politics of this State. He leaves a wife and four children, who were unhappily absent from the city at the time of his lamented decease.

His funeral will be attended by the Tamman Society, Democratic General and Young Men's Committees, the members of the bar and the officials of the City Government.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- For three days past the Brooklyn Horticultural Society have een holding an exhibition of plants, cut flowers, fruits and vegetables, at the Athenæum, which has been visited by crowds of the citizens, and has afforded a great deal of innocent recreation to the young of both exes; and for this alone, if there was no other motives, we should always encourage this class of exhi sitions. But, besides the amusement afforded the oung folks, they have an opportunity in the study of ctany nowhere else so easily obtained. There were great many plants in the room, in which we were ighly interested as objects of curiosity; and there is a doubt about the fact that fruit shows have done more to improve the variety and quality than all else that has been done with that object. We therefore com mend the Brooklyn Horticultural Society to the foster ng care of the whole city, for it has done much good and with increas d patronage could do much more.

LIFE OF FREMONT IN WELSH .- For several week past, the life of Fremont in Welsh-a translation of THE TRIBERE edition-has been published in the Drych a'r Gwyliedydd, (Mirror and Watchman) the mly newspaper exclusively in the Welsh language published on this continent. This paper is neutral in politics and religion, but has ever advocated the priniples of civil and religious liberty.

- The Springfield Republican-and there is no better authority—says that the supporters of Fremont in Massachusetts will be united upon one electoral ticket, and will give that ticket two thirds of all the ticket, and will give that ticket two thirds of all the state state in the State for President. The arrangements for the union of all the Fremont elements are not complicated at all with the State tickets. The presidential question was taken out of all local complications, and settled by itself on a broad, generous and equal basis. Quarrel as these American, Republican, Whig and Democratic elements may upon the State officers, they will pull together and firmly for the Fremont electoral ticket.

For The New-York Tribune. DEUTSCH-AMERICANISCHE MARSEIL-LAISE. VON EMANUEL VITALIS SCHERB.

I. WACHT auf! wacht auf, ihr deutschen Man-

nen! Wacht auf und rüstet euch mit Macht! Noch einmal gegen die Tyrannen Ruft uns die Freiheit in die Schlacht. Die theure Freiheit liegt darnieder, Erdolcht von feiler Schergenbrut: Von Kansas' Boden sehreit ihr Blut, Um Rache schreit es, deutsche Brüder. So schwört der Tyrannei

Auf's neue blut gen Krieg! Entzwei! entzwei Das Joch der Sklaverei! Fremont, Freiheit und Sieg! II.

Freiheit! dich haben wir erkoren, Freiheit! dich lässt der Deutsche nicht, Freiheit! den eid den wir dir schworen, Er ist kein Deutscher, der ihn bricht. Wir bleiben treu dem alten Plane, Wir hassen stets die Sklaverei,

"Freiheit" bleibt unser Feldgeschrei, Frement trägt uns're freie Fahne. Der alten Tyrannei Auf's neue blut'gen Krieg! Entzwei! entzwei Das Joch der Sklaverei! Frement, Freiheit und Sieg!

III. Wir kennen dich, du falsche Rotte, Und deines Namens Ironie: Wie schmählich brachtest du zu Spotte Das hehre Wort "Demokratie Du Pack der After-Demokraten, Du feile Hunker Henkerbrut!

An deinen Händen klebet Blut, Und Kansas ist durch dich verrathen. Drum sei der Lugpartei Geschworen ew ger Krieg! Entzwei! entzwei Die Henker Hunkerei! Fremont, Freiheit und Sieg

IV. Wir sind die echten Demokraten: Wir gönnen Allen gleiches Recht, Sind freie Bürger freier Staaten, Und wollen weder Herrn, noch Knecht. Drum sind wir auch "Fremontianer;" Fremont-der Name schon heisst "frei,"

Fremont ist Feind der Sklaverei. Ihm folgen die Republikaner. Folgt ihm mit Schlachtgeschrei Nach in den heil'gen Krieg! Entzwei! entzwei Das Joch der Sklaverei! Fremont, Freiheit und Sieg!

Hurrah! Hurrah! ihr deutschen Brüder, Bald bricht sie los, die Freiheitsschlacht Zieht eure alten Schläger wieder, Und schmettert drein mit Männermacht! Kansas entflamme eure Rache! Fremont begeistre euren Muth!

Kämpft bis zum letzten Tropfen Blut! Und Sieg wird dann der heil'gen Sache.

Ja, heil'ge Rache sei

Uns Sporn zum blut'gen Krieg!

Entzwei! entzwei Das Joch der Sklaverei! Fremont, Freiheit und Sieg

POLITICAL ITEMS.

We are requested to state that Gov. A. H. Reeder will address the citizens of this State, of all classes and parties, on the present condition of affairs in Kansas, s follows:

ns follows:

At Albary on Saturday evening, the 20th inst.

At Buffalo on Monday evening, the 22d inst.

At Rechester on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst.

At Syracuse on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst.

At Cira, at Mechanics' Hall, on Thursday evening, the 25th

At Salem, Washington County, at I o'clock p. m. Jon Friday, All Free-State papers in the above cities are re-

quested to copy these appointments. -A Republican mass meeting will be held in Mount Helly, Burlington County, on Wednesday next. The Hon, John P. Hale, A. C. M. Pennington, George H. Powers, and other eminent speakers, are expected to be present. No county is more thoroughly awake in the good cause than old Burlington, and she will give

the biggest kind of a majority for the Right. -The Republicans of the Fourth Ward of Jersey City met last evening and organized themselves into a Club for the campaign.

TOMPKINS Co., N. Y.—The Fremont men had a glorious meeting on Thursday night. The Hon. Christopher Morgan and the Hon. Geo. Beers addressed the Fremont Club. Don't mark old Tompkins one short

of 600 majority for Freedom.

Out of nine papers in Onondaga County, not one supports either Buchanan or Fillmore. -In Yates County nineteen-twentieths of the popu

lation are in favor of Fremont. -In a school district in Wallkill, Orange County, there were but 9 Whigs among 54 voters. Fremont is now sure of 36 votes there.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y .- Old Sullivan is "alive and kicking" for Freedom and Fremont. Fremont clubs are organized in nearly every school district. The prospect now is that she will give Fremont a ma-

SUFFOLK COUNTY, N. Y .- A Republican organiza

tion was effected at Sag Harbor, L. I., last Friday evening, with the title of the "Democratic Republican Club." Charles Thomas Dering, esq., President. DELAWARE PLATFORM OF 1845 AND 1847. Resolved. That while we admit, in the provisions of the Constitution, a solemn compact, recognizing the legal existence of Slavery as a domestic institution, subject only to the legislation of the several States in which it obtains, we nevertheless deprecate its studied extension and perpetuation, as manifested in the annexation of Texas, as hostile to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, unworthy the aim and degrading to the character of an enlightened nation. (Adopted at Dover, January 95 1845.)

acter of an enhanced nation. (Associated September 23, 1845.)

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met. That our Senstate of Delaware in General Assembly met. That our Senstate Sensitives in Congress are hereby requested to vote against the annexation of any new territory which shall not thereafter be FOREVER FREE FROM SLAVERY. (Adopted at Dover, Feb. 25, 1847.)

-An election for Alderman of the Fourth Ward of St. Louis, took place on the 11th. The matter which gave most importance to this local contest was the attempt to defeat Mr. Valle, because of his known hostility to the doings of the Missourians who have in vaded Kansas. He was one of those who had the honesty and courage to repudiate the bogus Kansas meeting lately gotten up in this city under the auspices of The Republican, and which proved such a farcical failure. This was seized upon by the Nullifiers, who forthwith began a systematic denunciation of Mr Valle, as a Black Republican, a Fremonter, &c. However, Mr. Valle was elected by a handsome majority

over two strong competitors. -A Fremont paper has been started at Wilmington, Del., called *The Delaware Free Press*. The first num-

"Its columns are devoted to the Union, the Constitution, the Equality of the States, and the Rights of the People. Its unafterable purpose shall be to vindi-cate the interests of Free Labor. It shall serve no temporizing policy—no party whose doctrines are not openly avowed—the same everywhere. Straight at the truth shall be its undeviating course, regardless of partizan consequences.

St. LAWRENCE COUNTY .- Extract from a private letter dated Ogdensburgh, Sept. 15:

"We are canyassing our county, and have gone over about a third of it. Thus far the voters stand—Fre-mont, 3,150: all others, 600. This would give us 8,000 majority in the county. But we do not expect to do quite so well as this." RAILROAD VOTES .- On the 3:20 Albany Express train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, Sept. 13.

Fremont, 41; Fillmore, 22; Buchanan, 19. On the 5:30 train from Dutchess County, Sept. 15. Fremont, 55; Fillmore, 36; Buchanan, 8. -A correspondent, writing from Wilmington, Dela

ware, says:
"The news from Iows, Vermont and Maine make the Pillmore and Buchanan men collect in squads and talk in undertones. They say they had no idea that the Republican party was so strong. We have some noisy Republicans here in little Delaware, and more

quiet enes, and are increasing constantly, as the people become more familiar with the principles of the party; but the general fear has been that it is the d—d Abolitionists. Most of the opposition are losing that argument, since it is understood that Lloyd Garrison is in ment, since it is understood the favor of Buchanan's election."

THE QUESTION SETTLED .- The last story is, that one Thomas Jones saw at Brown's a man named Smith, who had seen a man that thought he heard one Thompson state that he believed that his great uncle, on his mother's side, had a cousin in Washington who had whispered confidentially about that he had slept under the same coveried with Fremont; and that he

had whispered confidentially about that he had slept under the same coverid with Fremont; and that he saw nothing to convince him that Fremont was not a Catholic.

Now if Fremont is not a Catholic, let him stand up like a man and deny it.

In our paper of Sept. 1, we inserted the above badinage, which speaks for itself.

In The Albany Statesman of the 5th, we find the following sentence, which by emission of the principal part of the article makes us responsible for an opinion we have taken great pains to refute:

"Our Black Republican organs are growing restless and dissatisfied under the cruehing weight of the rapidly accumulating preef of their candidate's Romanism. The Tolico Blade, a rabid Fremont journal, can withstand the pressure no longer, but says beddly: "NOW IF FREMONT IS NOT A CATHOLIC, LET HIM STAND UP LIKE A MAN AND DENY IT."

Now, the man who would be guilty of such perfersion is a low-lived whelp, unfit to associate with decent men. It is the se cond time of late that our paragraphs have thus been used by The Statesman. We advise the people of Albany to watch their hen-roosts. We know of but one apology for such baseness, and that is idiocy. We deem the man, however, who now, after the authors of the charge are overwhelmed and disgraced, still persists in maintaining that Fremont is a Catholic, to be either a hopeless villain or a drivilling idiot, of whom no better thing could be expected.

[Toledo Blade, Sept. 10.

—The Republicans of Warren County held a Mass Convention at Warrensburg, Sept. 11, and selected.

Convention at Warrensburg, Sept. 11, and selected Stephen Pratt of Bolton, as one of the delegates to Syracuse. Mr. Pratt, two days before was removed from office as Pierce Postmaster on account of his Fremontism. About 1,500 persons were assembled and were addressed for three hours by A. Oakey Hall of New-York, who was followed by the Hon. Charles Huges, formerly Democratic M. C. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Warren County formerly gave about 800 Democratic majority, and last year was largely American. This year, however, the changes are so great in the various towns that the Fremonters calculate on 500 majority at least for their principles.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Ulster—I. Henry A. Samson. Essex—Ralph A. Loveland. Erte—III. Horace Boies.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH. COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met at the usual time and place yesterday and transacted the following business laid before them by the Health Officer:

Bark Lamartine came into port Thursday from Cardenas, laden with sugar and molasses, having lost her mate while at port of departute and one man during the passage, and bringing into port two of the crew sick with yellow fever. Dr. Thompson recommended that the vessel be quarantined for thirty says, and be ordered to discharge her cargo. The recommendation was unanimously concurred in by the Board. The sick were sent to the Hospital.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

Mayor:

Mayor: Mayor's Office, September 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: I inclose a communication received this day from Wm. M. Kemp, M. D., President of the Beard of Health of Baltimore, which in my judgment properly takes exception to the stringent course which has been pursued by your Board in the application of Quarantine restrictions to vessels from that port. Permit me with all respect and with great deference to your authority, to ask that you may give Dr. Kemp's letter a liberal consideration, and if consistent with your views of propriety relax your discrimination against our neighbors of Baltimore. Very respectfully.

ISANC O. BARKER, esq., President Board of Commissioners of Health.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1856.

Isaac O. Bakker, eq., President Board of Commissioners of Health. Health Office, Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1856.

To the Board of Health of Nee-York:
We feel it important to communicate, officially, with your body, in reference to Quarantine restrictions, which we perceive your Board has thought nocessary to be imposed, without discrimination, upon vessels arriving at your port from Baltimore. The action is reported to be based upon an isolated fact—the occurrence of a case of fever at your estation, upon a Baltimore vessel, which case was diagnosed as yellow fever, and epon this single circumstance all Baltimore vessels are interedited.

We cannot understand this action unless it be based upon the actual or assumed existence of yellow fever in our city. If this opinion on our part he correct, we deem it due to us to disabase your minds, and due to you that we should furnish you truthed data, upon which to base the action of your Board.

We take sincere pleasure in assuring you that there has not been the slightest appearance, inot even a spasmodic case,) of yellow fever, or of any epidemic or malignant disease in our city during the year. Our Board has made the most ample arrangements to secure information in the event of a single case occurring, and we should have been most happy to correspond with you on the subject, (if our published mortality bills were regarded by you as insufficient,) before you determined upour an undiscriminate enforcement of Quarantine against all vessele from our port.

We may be pardoned for introducing a comparison of the ac-

an undis riminate enforcement or quasison.

from our port.

We may be pardoned for introducing a comparison of the action of the New York and Baltimore Boards of Health, and set to be understood rightly in making the allusion.

You have had—you now have fever existing in your port, and yet no action of our Board has been had which would direct the yet no action of our Board has been had which would direct the

when commissions on port. We regret that you have adopted a different course.

Your action would represent our city to the world as a place injected, and therefore to be laid under a rule of partial non-intercourse with yours, while in truth our city never was more free from disease, and as there exists no contain or infection whatever, there cannot be even a possibility of anything being taken hence to you, to which you need apply Quarantine restrictions.

We carnestly hope that you may be able to see the propriety in withdrawing your rule so far as it applies to our port.

Vety respectfully, W.M. M. KEMP, M. D.,

President Board of Health.

Dr. Thomrson presented to the Board the following communication from the Physician of the Marine Hospital, which came to his hands Thursday. He remarked that he very much regretted that the authorities of a sister city should think of acting in such a spirit of retaination. He had detained vessels from Baltimore for observation, because a vessel from of retaliation. He had detained vessels from Baltimore for observation, because a vessel from that port brought in a case of well marked yellow fever and the patient subsequently died of black vessil at the Hespital. From all inquiries that the Health Officer of the port had been able to make relative to said case, no other conclusion could be arrived at than that it originated in Baltimore; hence he thought that it was good judgment to detain all results that the remarked that if no more cases same in from Baltimore within the next few days, he shedld recommend that the vessels from that part be allowed to proceed as usual, unless they have factual sickness of board.

The communication read as follows:

The communication read as follows:

\*\*Poar of Ballymore,

Mainer Holdfridge, 15, 1856.

Dr. Thompson—Sir: In The New York Heard of Sanday last,
I noticed that the Board of Health of New York had determined to quarantine all vessels from Baltimore.

As there are no contagious or infectious diseases in Baltimore,
it will, I think, be a great act of injustice to duri merchanic, and knowing that the yellow fever does exist within the vicility of New York, I will be compelled to dogain at Guarantine all vessels from New-York, unless they present a clean bill of whith Yours with respect.

\*\*President Barkern remarked that the case of yellow fever taken from the Baltimore vessel was well marked, and from all the facts that he case of yellow fever taken from the Baltimore vessel was well marked, and from all the facts that he round get a his the city of Baltimore. He had no palicular with the quarantine vessels from that joriginated somewher his then, and did not propose to take that course as the yellow fever than should be necessary for the public health. He thought that if vessels came into this port with case of yellow fever, it was the duty of the Board to look after subsequent arrivals from the same port and have after subsequent arrivals from the same port and have them carefully inspected. They should, at least, be detained for observation.

Dr. Miller did not think that the man who died of yellow fever from the Baltimore vessel contracted the disease at that port, nor did he deem it necessary to

by. Silling the Marking of the deem in necessary to order any material detention of vessels from that place. He did not, however, object to detaining them

place. He was a few days.

Dr. Hockwell thought vessels from Baltimore should be detained for observation. As one case had come from that port, it was but prudent to detain vessels arriving subsequently, for observation. The course which the Board of Health of Baltimore should the state of course which the Board of Health of Baltimore should think proper to adopt in regard to vessels from this port ought not to govern the action of the Commis-

The Board then adjourned. BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

This body held a meeting yesterday, but nothing of interest was brought before it. The Health Officer reported no cases of contagious or malignant fevers the previous 24 hours. The Board then adjourned. FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY

Dr. Rothe reports that Lawrence and his wife died last night. All others doing well excepting Frank.

Peter Kelly, colored main.

Drs. Bell and Rothe consider Dr. Bailey very sick, but in a better state this morning than yesterday. Mr. Chas. E. Seare is improving very much this morning.

One new case, a private, in the Military Hospital; all others doing well.

doing well.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

Fort Equiliton, Sept. 18, 1858, 9; a. 49.